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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

An Interesting Day—Mrs. Moulton Recalled—Her Testimony Corroborated—Beecher Seen at her House on the Second of June—Offer to Prove that she Related Beecher's Conversation to Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Eddy—General Pryor Attacked by Vertigo.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Brooklyn City Court room was crowded this morning, and the great scandal trial was resumed. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came in early, and Mr. Tilton, Stephen Pearl Andrews and Kate McDonald sat with plaintiff's lawyers. The counsel on both sides and all the members of the jury were prompt.

The first witness was George A. Bell. He testified: I have no remembrance of the West charges, but remember the proposed deacons' meeting after the Woodhull charges were made. I remember an interview with Mr. Beecher in the middle of December, 1870, about Tilton's domestic difficulties; Beecher saw me in his own house, where I went at his request; Beecher requested my opinion about visiting Mrs. Morse. He stated to me that he had been sent for by Mrs. Tilton to consult with regard to domestic affairs in her household, and that she was at her mother's house and left her husband. He said Tilton's conduct with regard to licentiousness was very low that he had been called on by a young girl in Tilton's household, who told him of Tilton's conduct toward her; he proposed to hand the matter over to Mrs. Beecher, who was to go and see Mrs. Tilton the next day. The question came up about a permanent separation, and he asked me what I thought about it. I said nothing else could be done. He asked me if the advice of the ladies of the church should be called. I said not, that it could be managed by a few better than by a large number; it was better in his and Mrs. Beecher's hands. I had an interview the next day with Mrs. Beecher; I have the letter at home calling for this interview, and I think the date is on it. The witness was not cross-examined.

The next witness was Lewis J. James, Superintendent of the Health Life Company. He said: I have known Mr. Beecher by sight for about ten years, and was introduced to him in the spring of 1871. I saw him at nine on the morning of the 24 of June, 1873, on the carriage roadway at Wall street ferry, coming from the direction of Columbia Heights, and he was going in the direction of Remsen street. The 24 of June, the date of my marriage, is a very pleasant day with me, and I always make it a special holiday. Beecher's face wore a downcast expression, and he did not recognize me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I think he had a gloomy face and were no overcoat. The weather was warm. My recollection is that it was a day to dispense with overcoats. I could not recollect what kind of a hat he wore, nor how long before this I had seen him. When I first saw Beecher he was in Montague Terrace, I think on the side of the bridge toward Columbia Heights. The bridge is over the roadway leading to the ferry. I was walking down Montague street and he was at right angles to my course. He crossed before me and I had a profile view of his face. His eyes were cast on the pavement and his brow was corrugated. I saw Beecher turn into Remsen street, going in the direction of Moulton's residence. After seeing Beecher I went to my office for a short time and then went home a little earlier than usual. That was a semi-holiday with me and I saved a little of the fag end of the day. Last Saturday I was applied to as a witness in this case.

Jeremiah P. Robinson, re-called and testified: I know Emma E. Moulton; she is a niece of mine; I probably saw her in the month of May, 1875. Witness was asked if he remembered a conversation in June, 1873, with Mrs. Moulton, in which she related to him her interview with Beecher on the 24 of that month.

To this Mr. Evarts objected and General Pryor argued on behalf of its admission, on the ground that the conversation between witness and Mrs. Moulton took place before the was addressed by the other side that the interview of June 24, 1873, was a fabrication. Counsel quoted from Taylor on evidence, and from Greenleaf on evidence, and other legal authorities, at some length in support of the admission of the witness' testimony. The concurrence was unanimous in the course they advocated, and stood unchallenged in the law of evidence. It was one of the lights set up for the guidance of truth, and rash would be the hand that would endeavor to extinguish it.

While the speaker was in the height of his argument he stopped suddenly and said: "If your Honor will pardon me a moment, I have an attack of vertigo," and sank down in his chair. The windows were thrown open, and in a few moments General Pryor had recovered, and rising, said he thought he had made a clear case, and was about to continue, but was again overcome, and sank down.

It was suggested that recess should be taken half an hour before the usual time, but to this General Pryor demurred, and rose again and quoted from General Tracy's address in regard to Mrs. Moulton's appearance in this case, when it was imputed that she appeared as a witness under the influence of her husband. Counsel also quoted from Moulton's testimony, when he said that Mrs. Moulton had not made the statement against him of her own accord. Counsel offered to prove that Mrs. Moulton, of her own volition, told this same story long before she told it to this Court and jury.

General Pryor then closed suddenly, saying that he was unable to continue the argument. General Pryor, leaning on the arm of a friend, then left the court room in a feeble state of pure atmosphere outside.

Mr. Evarts replied to the arguments of General Pryor, contending against the admission of this testimony offered by plaintiff's counsel, charging it as mere hearsay evidence. Mr. Evarts was interrupted in his argument by the arrival of the hour for recess.

After recess Mr. Fullerton said that Mr. Bell had been kind enough to enclose him the letter spoken of in his testimony, which was read by counsel. The letter was dated December 10, 1870, asking Mr. Bell to step up to No. 124, as the writer wanted to see him on important business, and was signed "H. W. B."

Mr. Evarts then continued his argument in regard to the offer of proof by the other side as to what Mrs. Moulton had told Jeremiah P. Robinson of the interview she had on the 24 of June, 1873, with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Evarts argued that this was the most dangerous and perilous form of hearsay evidence, created by the witness before he came into court. Was it permitted for Moulton or Tilton to bring in evidence of something they may have said during the past three or four years corroborative of what they may say when on the witness stand?

General Pryor was still absent from court, and Mr. Fullerton replied in his place. He said Mrs. Moulton testified to an interview with Beecher. This Beecher denies and he declares that Mrs. Moulton was acting under the influence of her husband and that this story was concocted. Now how were they permitted to disprove Beecher's statement, except by having this evidence brought in, and the allegation that it was a late invention could only be disproved by the testimony of this witness as to the conversation Mrs. Moulton had with him. Counsel quoted from numerous legal authorities, and said that Mrs. Moulton's position was not changed since June, 1873, when her husband was the best friend that ever God gave Henry Ward Beecher, and as in 1874 Beecher was led to believe by two lawyers that Moulton was a blackmailer and Mrs. Moulton sympathized with her husband, and her attitude, if she came on the stand to-day, would be as different as light was from darkness. When it would be shown that she whispered this story in the ears of her confidential friends and relatives, after the interview occurred, what then became of the statement that the story was originated in 1874?

Judge Neilson said there was no doubt that they all agreed as to the general rule, and this evidence would not be offered save for the aspersion cast on Mrs. Moulton in the opening. What troubled him was that, if they received the evidence, would it be taken as evidence in the cause. He would like to know what effect it would have on the minds of the jurors.

Mr. Beach replied that it was offered for that purpose, but only to clear Mrs. Moulton's character.

Mr. Evarts contended that this was not proper evidence to bring into the case, and that the rule in the 19th Wendell was explicit, and in it there was not a word about exceptions. There was not a court in this State which admitted evidence under this exception.

Judge Neilson said that the real basis of this matter lay in the opening of defendant's counsel, and if not supported it should not have been made. It did not seem to be entitled to the respect of being called an uncharitable allegation. He decided that the evidence could be given.

Mr. Beach excepted to the ruling of the Court, and said that he offered the testimony of Mrs. Eddy in the relation as Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Evarts said counsel on the other side could not prove anything said by Mrs. Moulton before this trial.

Mrs. Sarah Eddy was then called to the stand and testified: I reside at 124 Montague street; I am acquainted with Mr. Moulton and his family, and was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Moulton. I have known Mr. Henry Ward Beecher since 1871. I met him on the steps of Mr. Moulton's house early in the morning of June 24, 1873. I was going into the house; he was coming down. He did not salute me, nor do I think he saw me. Mrs. Moulton opened the door for me, without my ringing. Mrs. Moulton seemed greatly agitated. I spoke to her about her appearance. I was in the habit of going to the country in the summer time. I went that year in July, and it was a few weeks before I went to the country that I was at Mr. Moulton's.

Mr. Fullerton offered to give the conversation between Mrs. Moulton and witness on that day, but, as it was covered by Judge Neilson's previous ruling, it was not admitted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—My husband's name is Robert Eddy. He was a bookkeeper in Woodruff & Robinson's. I think I called at Moulton's house on that day at eleven o'clock. I became acquainted with Mrs. Moulton shortly after my marriage. I know Mr. Wallace E. Cauldwell, and that he frequently went to Europe in the summer. I do not know whether my visit was before or after he went to Europe. When I called I do not think Mr. Moulton was confined to the house by sickness.

Mrs. Emma R. Moulton was then recalled and testified: I am acquainted with Mrs. Eddy. She called on me on the day of Mr. Beecher's interview with me. Mr. Beecher was then just leaving the house when she called.

Mr. Fullerton said this was all he had to ask the witness about Mrs. Eddy, but he would have to call her at a future point of the proceedings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Eddy called on me on the 24 of June, 1873; I repeated the conversation to her. I only fix the date of the call by the conversation I had with Beecher on that day.

Mrs. Moulton here left the Court room with her husband, who had accompanied her and Mrs. Eddy.

Frederick W. Mitchell was then called and testified: I reside in Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1871 I was bookkeeper for Woodhull and Claflin; they occupied the office at 44 Broad street when I went there and when I left, on the 1st of October, 1871. I knew the colored boy Woodley. He swept out the office and sold newspapers. I do not think he had any education, as he could hardly write his name. I never knew him making selections from exchanges, but he brought papers from the post-office. I have seen Tilton there two or three times a week.

Mary Catherine McDonald, a servant in Tilton's family for many years, was then sworn and testified: I reside at present with Mr. Tilton. I did not stay there altogether, but came and went when I pleased; I did this ever since he has been married. The last three or four years I have been there altogether, except three or four weeks. I generally went to her parents in the summer, at Keyport, N. J. I was at Mr. Tilton's when Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello; it was in July, about four years ago this summer. I think she went more than once. I have a letter written to me by Mrs. Tilton from Monticello, but it is at Keyport. I went down to Keyport on the following Monday, and Miss Turner came down on Tuesday. I think when I left Mr. Tilton's that day Mr. Greeley was not there, but he expected him. I assisted the day I left in making arrangements for Mr. Greeley. Mr. Tilton gave Bessie Turner money to go to Keyport. I do not know where she went, but she did not come to Keyport that day. She left home at ten or eleven o'clock. Mr. Tilton gave her either a two or five dollar bill.

The court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STEAMER CADIZ LOST—SIXTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, May 10.—The steamship Cadiz was lost near Brest while on a trip from Lisbon to this city. Sixteen persons were drowned.

MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN EMPERORS—PEACE OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE INVOLVED.

LONDON, May 10.—This morning's *Telegraph*, in an editorial article on the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany to-day, says: "It is impossible to conceal the truth. The Continental situation wears this morning the very gravest aspect. If we were to say that the question of the the future repose of Europe may be practically solved before forty-eight hours have passed, we would scarcely go beyond the facts. The tendency at this hour is decidedly pacific."

Other London journals likewise comment on the meeting, but the thought of war is generally discredited. It is predicted that Prince Bismarck believed to be semi-official, that no cause of conflict exists between Germany and France, and that advices from all the capitals of Europe are of the same tenor and that pacific ideas are everywhere in the ascendant.

A special to the *Standard*, from Berlin, says Bismarck and Gortschakoff will decide, during the Czar's visit, whether Germany should answer the last Belgian note directly or appeal to the guaranteeing Powers. The recent warlike rumors are declared to be the work of stock-jobbers.

DEATH OF A CLERICAL TURFMAN.

Rev. John King, of Ashby de la Launde, in Lincolnshire, is dead. Mr. King, under the assumed name of "Mr. Launde," was widely known as the owner of racing stock, notably of "Apology," the winner of the Oaks, one thousand guineas, and the St. Leger stakes of 1874; and of Holy Friar, one of the favorites for the Derby of 1875. Holy Friar becomes disqualified for running for the Derby, and all the bets on him are rendered void.

ANOTHER SHIP REPORTED LOST.

The bark Cora Lynn, from Darien for Troon, is reported lost, with her captain and five men.

BRITISH AUTHORS COMPLAIN TO DISRAELI THAT AMERICANS APPROPRIATE AND MUTILATE THEIR WORKS.

LONDON, May 10.—A deputation of authors waited on Mr. Disraeli to-day, to make representations and obtain his views in regard to international copyright. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Blanchard Jerrold, Tom Taylor, Charles Reade, Charles Dickens, George Augustine Sala, Charles Mackay, Miss Bradden, Mrs. Wood and many other well known literary persons. Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," addressed Mr. Disraeli on the part of the deputation. He pointed to the appropriation and mutilation of the works of British authors by the book publishers of the United States, and asked if some remedy could not be found for these grievances.

Mr. Disraeli replied that the subject had already come before the Government on the question whether a revision of the copyright law in regard to dramas was desirable. The Government would give the matter full attention, and strive to remove the annoyances and vexations now existing, but it must have time to consider what method to adopt. He was of opinion that a royal commission would be better than a committee of the House of Commons, because it would be more likely to be well acquainted with the subject.

France.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

PARIS, May 10.—The feeling here is more hopeful. *La Liberte* says the Czar intends to propose a general disarming, and that Germany will support the proposition.

Germany.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE CZAR.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Czar arrived here to-day. He was received at the railway station by Emperor William, all the princes of the Emperor's family, Generals Von Moltke and Manteuffel and other distinguished personages. The Emperor's greeting was exceedingly cordial. An immense crowd was in the station and in the street and cheered most enthusiastically. The city is decorated with flags. The Czar, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, has visited Prince Bismarck.

The bill for the suppression of religious orders passed its third reading to-day in the Lower House.

PLOT AGAINST BISMARCK.

The *Post* says there are reasons to suspect that certain Polish priests have conspired against the lives of Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and that three persons, whose names are already known to the police, were hired to carry out the plot.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Steamships City of Chester and Abyssinia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 10.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account, 93⅞@94; United States Bonds—5-20's 1865, 106; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 102; New York Central, 92; Erie, 25⅝; preferred 51. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits 9d.

PARIS, May 10.—Rentes 63 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8@8⅛d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American. Flour—Extra State Western 28s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, new, 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn 34s 3d. Pork 79s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits 8d.

READING.

Suspended Railroaders Abandoning the Union and Returning to Work.

READING, PA., May 10.—The *Eagle*, this afternoon, publishes the intelligence that all the railroaders sent to the Schuylkill coal regions to take the places of the suspended men, returned Saturday night, to remain away, as the union railroaders in the regions have renounced their organization and have asked the Reading company to put them to work again, which has been done with but few exception. The returned railroaders report much suffering in the regions on the part of the miners, and say there is a strong probability that the men will go to work in spite of advice to the contrary by the leaders.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Northwest winds, stationary or higher barometer, cooler and clear, followed by cloudy weather.

C. J. Brenham, of San Francisco, died at his residence yesterday.

The graves of Confederate soldiers at Charleston were decorated yesterday.

The Southern Baptist Convention, at Charleston, adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and their party passed last night in Cheyenne, and start for Washington this morning.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday appropriated $50,000 to represent the State at the Philadelphia Exposition.

Captain Edgar Wakeman, for many years commander in the service of the Pacific Mail, died Sunday evening at his residence at East Oakland, California.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Athletics 20, Centennials 1. At Boston, Bostons 4, Mutuals 1. At New Haven, Philadelphias 15, New Havens 0. At Hartford, Hartfords 9, Washingtons 1.

The telegraph operator at Big Spring, Nebraska, reports that a body of three or four hundred Indians crossed the railroad track eight miles from that place yesterday, going north.

The cargoes of two vessels now arriving at Buffalo and of others to arrive, have been contracted to be discharged for three-eighths of a cent per bushel, including ten days' storage in a first class elevator.

Steamers Arrived—At new York, the Celtic and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and the Denmark, from London. At Baltimore, the Caspian, from Liverpool. At Farther Point, the Mississippi, from Liverpool.

During the trial, at Philadelphia yesterday, of Gerdemann, the Catholic priest alleged to have absconded with the money of the Church of St. Bonifacius, it was proved that the church was indebted to the defendant $467.

The steam barges Superior and Consort, of Sandusky, which cleared from Chicago, May 1st, for Buffalo, are in the ice off Sturgeon's Point. The ice is solid for fifteen miles out from Buffalo, and it will be eight or ten days before navigation opens.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Randall and Cox Working for the Speakership—Blaine Favors the Former—The President Kept at the Capital by Official Duties—He will not Celebrate the Westmoreland County Celebration, nor that at Mecklinberg.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1875.

The Speakership Contest.

Sam Randall and Sunset Cox are still in the city, looking after the Speakership and lying in wait for Democratic representatives who may happen in the city. The former yet claims the lead in the race. It is learned that ex-Speaker Blaine is using whatever influence he may have in the contest in favor of Randall.

The President's Engagements.

The unusual press of executive business will not only prevent the President from excepting invitations to the Westmoreland County (Pennsylvania) and the Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Centennial Celebrations, but will probably cause him to indefinitely postpone his visit to St. Louis.

Virginia and Maryland Boundary.

The commission to determine the boundary between the States of Virginia and Maryland, a dispute of a century, will meet to-morrow and will probably be in session for some days. The Virginians show signs of a degree of obstinacy which threatens failure in advance. They are opposed to conceding anything. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, is arbitrator. Major Black, of Governor Graham, of North Carolina, arbitrator for Virginia, and Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, is umpire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1875.

NIECE OF SENATOR EDMUNDS' WIFE LOST ON THE SCHILLER.

Miss Caroline M. Crane, of this city, one of those lost by the Schiller disaster, was a niece of the wife of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, with whom she passed the winter in this city. She was a highly accomplished young lady, and was on her way to Europe to spend two years with the family of Minister Marsh and study art in Italy.

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

During the past week the condition of winter wheat in 330 counties has been reported to the Department of Agriculture. About 300 counties of the valleys of the Ohio and Missouri are represented, which last year produced 70,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or sixty per cent. of the product of seven States from Ohio to Kansas. The average of the condition in these States is sixty-three per cent., indicating only five-eighths of a full crop, if no improvement occurs; in Kentucky seventy-five per cent; Ohio fifty-seven; Michigan sixty-two; Indiana sixty-four; Illinois sixty-three; Missouri fifty-nine; Kansas eighty-seven, though only thirty-two counties in the latter State are represented. The condition is better in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, though below an average. A few wheat counties in New York make extremely favorable returns. A large portion to be replanted in other crops, averages fourteen per cent. in the west, or 1,250,000 acres in a breadth of 9,000,000 acres seeded. The largest proportion, twenty-seven per cent. in Missouri; Illinois, twenty-three; Kansas and Indiana, eleven; Michigan and Ohio, ten; Kentucky, four. There is very little replanting in the Middle States, except in New York.

WHISKY FRAUDS UNEARTHED—INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS TO BE DISMISSED FOR PARTICIPATION OR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

For some time past the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been giving attention to the subject of illicit distillation in several Western cities, and have been using every effort possible for the purpose of putting to an end the practice of illicit whisky manufacture and traffic. Officers of this department who have been specially instructed by the Secretary with a view to the complete destruction of wholesale fraud upon the revenue in connection with the manufacture and sale of whisky, have been successful in discovering evidences of and the means for preventing a very great amount of fraud in connection with illicit distillation. Their researches show that a well organized and formidable plan has successfully existed for some time for the perpetration of frauds upon the revenue, with their principal headquarters of operations in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. One result of the discovery has been the dismissal of several Internal Revenue gangers and storekeepers in districts where fraudulent practices have been in full operation, the investigations of the Department having conclusively that several of these officers were brought up by parties engaged in the transactions. Other revenue officers in the same localities, including some of much higher position than of the grade mentioned, will, it is intimated at this department, meet the same fate—not, it may be, because of any actual participation in the crimes that have been discovered, but because of gross neglect in the performance of their official functions, which, if thoroughly attended to, would have saved the Government great loss by preventing frauds that have gained such strong headway, and will also be taken to bring to punishment all other parties engaged in the business. There are intimations from official quarters that several arrests will soon be made of Internal Revenue collectors in Western districts, and also that not less than two supervisors will soon be appointed to fill the places of parties now holding such offices, who will either be requested to resign or summarily dismissed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1875.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT IN THE COOKE BANKRUPTCY.

Some time ago an injunction was granted, in Supreme Court chambers, restraining the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company from removing a large quantity of iron rails from the store of Woodruff & Robinson, the application being made on behalf of Jay Cooke & Co., and Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. The latter firm pledged a portion of the iron to the Secretary of the Navy, to prevent the removal of deposits with them as European Navy Paymasters, and for the further deposit of one hundred thousand pounds. The Supreme Court to-day decides the case, holding that the Cooke firms obtained no right to the iron, but that those who actually advanced money on the faith of the iron stand in the position of innocent purchasers and have a right to foreclose the lien by selling the iron to reimburse themselves; that the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, as to their position, and the injunction must be vacated as to them; that the Secretary of the Navy stands in the same position as to the iron pledged to him for an advance, and the injunction would be vacated as to him if it appeared that the advance had not been repaid, but as to the portion pledged to him for money then due from Cooke, McCullough & Co., it was not for money advanced and he stands in no better light than that firm.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by the Cars.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—Robert W. Duff, a painter from Dayton, Ohio, was run over and fatally injured last evening on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

End of a Sword Swallower.

CALAIS, ME., May 10.—Signor Wanhanna, a sword swallower, while performing last week cut himself internally. Inflammation ensued and he died last evening.

Destructive Tornado in Northern Ohio.

TOLEDO, May 10.—A tornado passed over the village of Green Spring, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, blowing down three houses, killing two children and demolishing every chimney in the place. Passing northward, several houses and barns between Green Spring and Clyde were blown down, and trees and fences destroyed. At Clyde the Nichols House was partially unroofed, and there was considerable damage done to stores and residences. Between Clyde and Bellevue, along the line of the Lake Shore Railway, scarcely a building escaped uninjured. The course of the storm was from south to north, and its track about two miles wide.

Milwaukee Distilleries Seized.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—A party of officers, under charge of Supervisor Hedricks and Captain Brooks, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, arrived here to-day and entered upon the work of seizing distilleries, in connection with the Collector of the district. The rectifying establishments of A. Schoenfield and Rindskopf Bros., and the distillery of the Menominee Distillery Company were seized, and the distilleries of Thomas O'Neill, the Kentucky Distillery Company, L. Rendskopf, Charles Grau and P. Bergenthal were placed in charge of keepers. It is understood that all the distilleries in the district will be seized, with two exceptions. The character of the evidence upon which the seizures are made is not disclosed.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

FORT TICONDEROGA.

Centennial Celebration of the Brave Deed of Ethan Allen and his Vermonters.

FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y., May 10.—The Centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Colonel Ethan Allen, took place here to-day. The day opened with occasional showers of rain. At sunrise the celebration began by reveille and a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the original States. Invited guests were received by Post Alfred Weed, of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ticonderoga, after which they partook of a collation spread among the ruins of the fort on the meadows and in the summer hotel, which was opened for occupation. Large delegations were present from the principal towns of Northern New York and Vermont, including several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and numerous military organizations. At least six thousand strangers were in attendance when the exercises commenced, and guests were still arriving in great crowds. The memory of Ethan Allen was celebrated with a spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm due the hero who, in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," captured the old fort. The line formed under direction of Colonel Egolf, of Troy, the grand marshal, and moved to the fort grounds over the route taken by Ethan Allen. The processionists were drawn up in front of the speakers' stand. The exercises were witnessed by an immense crowd with great enthusiasm. The programme was as follows: Music by the consolidated bands; prayer by Rev. L. V. Price; music; address of welcome by the President of the day, Hon. Wm. H. Tuttle; music; prayer by Rev. F. J. Cook; music; reading of a poem, "Centennial Bell," by Professor Bradford, of Bennington, Vt.; remarks by General R. L. Cole, of Troy, N. Y., and other guests; music, "America."

The principal oration was delivered by Col. Wm. E. Calkins, who concluded his address as follows: "I tender to one and all a hearty welcome during that day and will join heart and hand in the celebration of the day. We cannot be unmindful that the actors of a hundred years ago have all passed to the beat of to-day, but we feel assured that their spirits are marching on, and when the marble which marks the resting place of Allen and his eighty-three Green Mountain Boys shall have yielded to the crumbling hand of Time, their memories and example will live, gaining brighter luster with increasing centuries."

Mr. Cook's oration was a review of the history of Ticonderoga and the life of Ethan Allen, with impressive lessons drawn therefrom. He urged that the spirit of our forefathers still animates Americans, and that upon its preservation, in which he has great faith, depends the success of our republican institutions.

General Cole, of Troy, delivered an impromptu speech, which was replete with historical reminiscences and sketches, as well as eulogistic of the brave men who imperilled their lives for the independence of the Colonies.

Letters were read from Governor Tilden, of New York; Governors Powell, Bigler and Stewart, of Vermont; Colonel Ethan Allen, of New York, and Abel Ripley Terrey, of Detroit, a son of one of the brave Indians who accompanied Colonel Ethan Allen in his celebrated exploit.

Altogether, the celebration was worthy of the patriotic American people, as well as a grateful tribute to the patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion of the pioneers of our Republic.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder and Suicide in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, May 10.—The colored residents of Long street were thrown into a state of excitement this evening by the report of a murder and suicide in their midst. Hundreds of terror-stricken people gathered about the scene of the murder, making it almost impossible to gather the particulars of the tragedy. The facts in the case are these: About a year ago a young colored man, named Wyatt Flowers, shot and wounded his white mistress, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. During his imprisonment he manifested signs of insanity, often attempting to kill himself. Upon his release he was sent to the lunatic asylum, from which he was recently released as cured. Since his release he has lived with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Childs, on Long street. To-night, while at supper, a trivial misunderstanding arose, when Flowers made threats of revenge. His aunt then warned and advised him to call help. Flowers followed her and shot at her with a pistol. He then drew a razor and cut two terrible gashes across her head and then across her throat. He then went into the house, reloaded his pistol and shot himself in the right temple, the bullet lodging in his brain. He died soon after in great agony. It hardly possible for the woman can survive, but she is alive at this hour.

An Arkansas "Personal Difficulty."

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—Colonel Richard H. Gaines, representing a New Orleans house, shot and killed Dr. Winn, a prominent hotel keeper at Hope, in Hempstead county, on Saturday, in a personal difficulty.

Attempt to Burn the Town of Summit, Mississppi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—An attempt was made, Sunday night, to burn the town of Summit, Miss. The incendiaries placed buckets of coal oil on the tops of the houses. The brother of Moses were arrested, charged with attempt at arson.

Member of the Massachusetts Legislature Caught at Larceny.

BOSTON, May 10.—John Best, of Stoneham, a member of the Legislature and House of Representatives, commander of Post 75, G. A. R., collector of taxes and assessor, was arrested to-day for stealing $1,500 from the safe of Aaron Hill, a prominent merchant. Best was detected in the act. He is a man of some wealth, and heretofore stood high in the community.

St. Louis Distilleries and Rectifying Establishments Seized.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Lucian Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, of New York, and a corps of assistants arrived here to-day and seized the following distilleries and rectifying establishments: Rudolp Ubrici, Bingham Bros., John Busby, Bevis & Frazer, Lewis Teuscher, distillers; and G. Bensbarge, Bevis, Frazer & Co., F. C. Federer, Quinlan Bros. and J. L. Benecker, rectifyers. The charge against them is illicit distilling.

A "Respectable" Encounter at Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says a man named E. Hale was literally slashed all over the body to-day by Dr. L. M. Campbell, who attacked him with a knife. Hale is not expected to recover. All the parties are respectable, and the affair creates intense excitement.

Fatal Affray Between Two Leavenworth, Kansas, Editors.

LEAVENWORTH, May 10.—About ten o'clock this evening Col. R. D. Anthony, postmaster and editor of the *Times*, and William Embry, of the *Appeal*, met on the stairway of the Opera House. After some words between the two, Anthony struck Embry in the face and the latter fired three shots, two of which took effect in Anthony's breast, and one of which is supposed to be fatal. It is said that Embry and a friend named Downing have been following Anthony for sometime with the avowed purpose of shooting him. The wounded man was lying in the Opera House at eleven o'clock, steadily sinking.

FIRE RECORD.

Sixteen Buildings Burnt at Springfield, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Sixteen business houses and dwellings, in Springfield, Missouri, were burned yesterday morning, causing a heavy loss. General C. B. Haland's block was among the property destroyed, involving a loss of $50,000. The other losses are not yet known.

Coal Breaker Destroyed at Excelsior, Pa.

POTTSVILLE, May 10.—The Enterprise breaker, owned by the Enterprise Coal Company, at Excelsior, was destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Memphis—$20,000.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—A fire this morning destroyed the clothing store of H. Cohen & Bro., John P. Hughes' saloon and several other small buildings on Charleston avenue. Loss $20,000; insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe, Queens, of Hamburg, and Bremen.

Brooklyn, New York—$500,000.

The Planet Carpet Mills, situated on President, Carroll, Hoyt and Bond streets, Brooklyn, a large four-story brick building, with engine and boiler-house in the rear, a loss of over half a million dollars. The fire was incendiary. The mills were owned by Buchanan & Hyatt, who employed about 500 operatives. Fire engine No. 4 was standing in front of the building, and the heat became so intense that the firemen were driven away. When the walls fell in the burning jute and carpet was so hot that the steel and brass of the engine melted, leaving her a complete loss. The fire was still burning at a late hour, and threatened to reach the public schools and Methodist church. The insurance on the mills is $180,000.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

But Fifteen Passengers Saved—Fifty Bodies Recovered—Condition of the Wreck—The Coroner's Inquest—Burial of the Dead.

BUT FIFTEEN PASSENGERS SAVED.

NEW YORK, May 10.—There were but few visitors at the office of the Eagle line of steamships this morning. About a dozen friends of the lost passengers were present, but soon left on hearing the following cable despatch, which was received:

"PLYMOUTH, May 10.—*To Consul Kuhn, New York:* Only fifteen passengers saved from the Schiller, the names of which were telegraphed you yesterday from Scilly. We are doing everything to recover and identify bodies."

RECOVERY OF BODIES.

LONDON, May 10.—The boats cruising in the vicinity of the wreck of the Schiller continue to pick up the bodies of the drowned. When the steamer left St. Mary's Island to-day nearly fifty bodies had been found. Seven mail bags, in addition to those reported recovered, have been saved. They contained mostly San Francisco and Auckland newspapers. The sea is too heavy to-day for boats to approach the wreck of the steamship Schiller. No cargo of any importance has yet been recovered. Fishermen report that the Schiller is firmly settled on the rocks and will not fall off into deep water. Although it is difficult to approach the wreck now, there will be many days in summer when salvage may be effected. There was a life belt in every one of the Schiller's berths when the disaster occurred. Captain Thomas issued orders that one should be fastened to every woman, but the women were drowned by the heavy sea.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

LONDON, May 10.—An inquest was held to-day, at St. Mary's, on two bodies from the steamer Schiller. H. Hellers, first officer of the Schiller, testified that at the time the vessel struck Captain Thomas and another officer were on the bridge, two men were looking out forward and two others were on the bridge with the Captain. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidentally drowned," coupled with a recommendation that a telegraph be established between Bishop's Lighthouse and the shores. They express the opinion that if such communication had existed, all on board the Schiller would have been saved. Officers Hellers and Polemann concur in this opinion.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of Mrs. Hermine Weste were privately buried after the inquest. The bodies unclaimed were also buried. The funeral was attended by Dorrien Smith, owner of the Scilly Islands, the coroner, the members of the jury, and nearly all the inhabitants of the island. The bodies were first numbered, and a careful record was made of the valuables, marks, etc., found on each. They were then packed in separate coffins. The graves were dug, each twenty-five feet long, and in these the coffins were placed in two layers. Thirty-seven were thus buried.

THE BODIES RECOVERED.

Since the inquest fifty more bodies have been recovered. The total number now recovered is ninety-one. The following dead have been identified: Miss S. Dimock, Mrs. Clara Just, Mrs. Anna Eisner, Mrs. Augustus Menter, Miss Alimani, Mrs. Augustus Menter, Mrs. Lines, Augustus Menter, Henry Friend, Hermann Spritz, P. A. Paulsen, Rabro Sayers and the doctor, butcher and third engineer of the Schiller.

ANN ELIZA AGAINST BRIGHAM.

A Point for Defendant—Alimony Denied.

SALT L

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1875.

NEW ORLEANS has defaulted on her interest and bonds maturing last week. New Orleans has been a Democratic city nearly ever since the war.

POSSIBLY it might be interesting for the Treasury Department to inquire, at its leisure, how large a part of the current shrinkage in Customs revenue, of which so much complaint is made, is due to the abolition of the molety system.

THE grand biennial musical festival to be inaugurated in Cincinnati to-day, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, to continue during two weeks, promises to prove one of the most notable events in musical art that has ever occurred in this country.

THE rebel General EARLY denies the historical foundation of "BARBARA FRETCHER" and her flag, immortalized by WHITTIER. He will presently be disputing SHERIDAN'S ride from Winchester, the battle of Cedar Creek and the "whirling up the valley."

THE foreign imports, exclusive of specie, at New York last week, amounted to $8,567,835, against $6,515,037 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations at that port since the first of January foot up $134,220,151, against $151,215,913 for the relating period of 1874.

THE Treasury Department has decided that old marine boilers may be used on new boats if they have previously been inspected and found to meet the requirements of law in force at that time, and may be allowed such pressure as, upon test, they shall be found capable of bearing.

THE International Sunday School Convention, composed of Sunday school superintendents and teachers from all over the United States and Canada, will meet at Baltimore to-day. Over five hundred delegates will be in attendance. A correspondent of the COMMERCIAL will be present.

THE contest between Bismarck and the ultramontanes deepens. The Federal Council of Germany assembled yesterday for the purpose of deciding the question of extending the laws controlling the administration of ecclesiastical property and abolishing religious orders, throughout the whole Empire.

AS WAS naturally to be expected, the Black Hills gold fever has crowded a number of the frontier towns to overflowing with adventurers, who are without money, without work, and unable to get away. And yet it is doubtful whether the lesson of their folly will teach other people afflicted with *aurimania*, wisdom.

AN INDUSTRIAL enterprise of great magnitude has just been determined on in St. Louis; the construction, namely, of an immense steel mill, for the manufacture of steel for all sorts of purposes. Between two and three million dollars have been invested in the undertaking, which is expected to give employment to some fifteen hundred men, representing a population of five thousand souls.

SOME sixteen illicit distilleries, with their fittings and contents, have just been captured and destroyed by United States troops in the wild country on the borders of Tennessee and Virginia. We don't know how the matter will strike the *Post*, but if we recollect rightly, when the proposition to send the troops into that region to suppress these distilleries was first broached, that paper did not look upon it at all favorably.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that "for the championship in infamous mismanagement Cincinnati may confidently rely upon her Water Works administration during the year 1874." Collectors are in default tens of thousands of dollars, the army of robbers is robbed by an army of robbers—and every man-jack of the whole rascally gang is a member in good standing of the Democratic party of that city, with Mayor JOHNSTON, as President of the "Board of Improvements," at its head. The *Enquirer* did not state that fact, however, nor add that these were the results of a single year's Democratic rule.

THE tenth annual meeting of the American Social Science Association commences at Detroit to-day, continuing until the 14th instant. The subjects mapped out for discussion include Progress in International Law; Problems of Labor and Industry in the Southern States: the Financial Policy of England and the United States; the Financial Experiences of France; Homes for the People; Medical Charities; Life Insurance and the Poor; Ideal Education; Immigration; the Railroad Question in the United States; the Health of Pupils in our Public Schools; the Complications of Pauperism, and numerous other topics of more or less public interest and importance. For thorough consideration and discussion, however, within the time allotted, the programme is too long by half.

THE depression of the iron trade appears to be general throughout the world. The production of pig iron in Scotland was less last year than in any of the last twenty years. At one time there were only thirty-two furnaces blowing out of the 132 erected, and the production was 400,000 tons less than in 1870. Russia, too, notwithstanding its activity in railroad building, imported only 5,221,000 poods of rails against 7,119,000 in 1873; while in Prussia, the large steel works of KRUPP have recently discharged some thousand workmen, and the BORSIG manufactory of engines at Berlin, the most extensive in Germany, has had to protect itself by taking a similar step. Last month the largest Austrian manufacturer of engines, STOCZ, dispensed with two thousand hands, for the reason that he had neither orders nor sufficient working capital. These incidental facts, collated by the New York *Bulletin* of yesterday from its latest foreign exchanges, sufficiently indicate the extreme depression of this important branch of trade the world over.

THE following table compiled from the consolidated reports of the National Banks on the first of March, shows that the circulation of the National Banks at that date was about the same as it was April 19, 1872:

1873—February 27	$321,831,675
April 19	325,390,752
June 16	327,327,612
October 3	333,493,027
December 27	336,289,285
1874—February 25	337,340,230
April 25	338,163,361
June 15	338,870,530
September 12	339,981,708
December 26	341,329,285
1874—February 27	339,009,340
May 1	340,257,649
June 26	338,858,713
October 2	332,222,790
December 31	331,195,170
1875—March 1	325,959,009

The falling off in circulation since free banking was established shows that the fears entertained by the opponents of that measure were idle. They predicted the effect of it would be that everybody with a little capital would rush into the business of banking, and the country would be flooded with an increased issue of national bank paper money. The very reverse of this has happened; and if the anticipations of those who favored free banking have not been realized, the safety of the experiment has been proven. There is no more danger in making banking free than in opening to the public any other legitimate business.

Not only do great men think more or less closely alike in all ages, but it would almost seem as though the human mind, with all its restless activity, were destined to revolve in an endless circle. Nothing is more strange than the incessant reproduction of old thoughts under the guise of new opinions. Different often in form, but not infrequently almost identical in form, they are in substance the same. Thus, as we showed yesterday, JEFFERSON, in his Declaration of Independence, repeated, in strikingly similar language, the ideas advanced by BURLAMAQUI, in his "Principles of Public Law," a foreign publicist who flourished nearly a hundred and fifty years before the former's day, and of whose writings it is most probable he had never heard; and now it is discovered that EMERSON's famous expression, with reference to the Revolutionary Lexington-Concord farmers—"the shot heard round the world"—is simply an epigrammatic paraphrase of a passage in ALISON's "History of Europe"—"the sound of those cannon was heard from one end of the Peninsula to the other." No one will accuse EMERSON of borrowing his figure from ALISON, since, even if he had then read the work in question, it is a thousand chances to one that his eye had never rested on that particular passage. The historian merely preceded the philosopher and poet. The modes or laws under which these remarkable creative resemblances occur, and by which they are governed, furnish a most interesting study in speculative philosophy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Champaign county, Illinois, says that there has been no steady, soaking rain in all that region of country since September, 1873. If the spring and summer of 1875 are to resemble the similar seasons of 1874, the habitability of that part of the world will, in his judgment, become a debatable question.

He attributes a great deal of the change that has come over the seasons in Illinois, or rather in the prairie country altogether, to the greediness for land, which has drained all the small lakes and ponds that were originally so numerous upon the prairies. There were, and are yet, numerous depressions in the surface of the prairies which, before they were drained, became lakelets or ponds in the rainy seasons, and retained water throughout the dry season. These kept the ground moist and cool, presented a vast amount of evaporating surface, and so furnished the material for frequent showers during the dry season. They were, in fact, so many storehouses for the surplus of the rain fall, and served to supply the wants of cattle, in the dry season, as well as contributing to the general fertility of the country.

The draining of the lakelets has thus had the same effect upon the prairies that the destruction of the forests has had upon the wood land. The regular order of nature has been disturbed, and hence the change in the seasons. The porous, spongy nature of the ground in the forests absorbed a great deal of the rain fall, as the lakelets did on the prairies, and the water gradually percolated through it into the streams. Now, the soil retains but little of it; and there being no natural or artificial reservoirs to hold it, the rain fall drains off almost as soon as it is down, and passes off through the rivers into the Gulf of Mexico, instead of remaining to be of future service to the soil and its inhabitants.

The restoration of the forests is not an easy matter, and is not likely ever to be attained. If it could be, it would still require the lapse of a generation to effect it. The old lakelets, on the contrary, can easily be restored. The depressions in the surface of the prairies still exist, and need only to be closed up again at the points where drains were opened. Nothing but necessity, of course, will ever drive the owners of productive land into surrendering it for such purposes; but if the condition of things which has prevailed in the part of Illinois to which we have referred is to continue, the necessity is imminent and will doubtless serve to drive many landholders into trying the experiment of a return to natural processes.

THE dispatch from Paris to the London *Times*, respecting the uneasy feeling in France concerning the relations of that country with Germany, was not a sensational one. It came from the regular correspondent of that paper, who is regarded as a safe, cautious and prudent man; and he doubtless represented the real feeling of a certain class of the public men of France. He was very careful, in giving his intelligence, to premise that the views stated by him were not generally held, but were entertained by a class, small in numbers, but influential in position.

That those public men in France who have worked themselves into a controlling hatred of Germany, are constantly suspicious of the latter's intentions, is but natural. They have dwelt so long upon the contemplation of the humiliations France has been subjected to that they have become monomaniacs upon that subject, and go about inspiring a terror of what the wily enemy of France may do. They want the army largely reinforced, of course, and, if they could have their way, France would to-day be arming herself actively for an anticipated conflict. Fortunately for the peace of the world, however, this class of Teutonomaniacs is not numerous, however elevated it may be in rank, influence and ability.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in giving the gloomy valicinations of this little crowd, simply notes a current manifestation which he cannot afford to ignore; but he by no means concludes that war between France and Germany is probable. There are other people, and notably those in power, who take a different view. They have the best opportunities for knowing the real feeling of the rulers of Germany, and they do not cherish any sense of alarm. The danger, if there is any, is not apparent to them, and they refuse to get up a scare upon purely sentimental grounds.

So far as appearances go, Germany is doing nothing to warrant any apprehension of another outbreak with France. She may be tempted to seize upon and gobble up Belgium, which would not be, of itself, a comfortable thing for France; but even this seems at present to be a very remote contingency. War is not a pastime, and nations do not engage in it for mere love of it. The experience of its sad effects is a very recent one, in Germany, and we judge that its people are as much in dread of a new war as France can possibly be.

The Loss of the Schiller.

[From the New York Times of Sunday.]

Since the terrible shipwrecks of 1873, there have been but few reminders of the dangers which still attend the crossing of the Atlantic. We talk with justifiable pride of the advanced stage of progress of the science of navigation, and of the high state of perfection which has been attained in the art of naval architecture. And certainly no steamship commander better understood and practiced the one than Captain Thomas, of the Eagle Line, while no vessel sailing from this port was a more satisfactory example of the other than the ill-fated Schiller. At the beginning of last century the methods of determining a ship's longitude at sea were of the crudest and most uncertain kind. The chronometer was unknown, the improved quadrant was only beginning to be used, lunar observations were as yet mere experiments, and the astronomical almanac did not exist. Yet at a time which is as far ahead of the eighteenth century in scientific navigation as the eighteenth century was ahead of Columbus, we find one of the most perfectly equipped of our modern vessels wrecked on the same reef which proved fatal to the squadron of Sir Cloudesley Shovel nine hundred and sixty-eight years ago. We have achieved a great many things which our great-grandfathers would have deemed impossible, but a dense fog can still render the brightest of our marine lights invisible, and can still deaden the most penetrating of our sound-signals so as to make them next to useless. There is nothing so much dreaded by the most experienced navigators as a fog at sea; in fact, the more experienced a seaman is, the more keenly he feels how comparatively impotent he is to avoid danger in such a contingency. He is, amid a dense fog, almost as helpless against the possibility of collision with a passing vessel as he is against being foundered by a passing iceberg. Should the fog be of long continuance, it may seriously endanger the correctness of his reckoning, and he may thus find himself suddenly confronted with a rock bound coast, when, according to his most careful calculations, his ship should have plenty of open sea room.

It is to this last species of danger that we must attribute the loss of the Schiller. The steamer was unquestionably some distance out of her course when she struck upon the "dogs" of Scilly. But we have no evidence that she was so, from any fault of reckoning which human skill could correct, or any inattention to warnings which human organs could recognize. The dense fog, the tempestuous sea, and the awful ruggedness of one of the wildest coasts known to the mariner, will sufficiently explain the fearful loss of life which followed the striking of the doomed ship. It was the merest chance that could enable any boat to live in the wild sea which breaks over the sunken reefs and frowning granite rocks of that terrible shore. It would be as foolish as wicked to seek to depict the lingering anguish of the victims of the wreck. Let their friends be assured that the catastrophe was as sudden as any such catastrophe could well be. For the greater number of the drowned, passengers and crew must have been but one moment of speechless terror, and then all was over. We may yet hear stories of the mangled and disfigured dead cast up by the waves, but we may be certain that their breath was mercifully stopped before ocean cast about in its "fierce play" the bodies of the lost. Neither rich nor life-preserver could have availed much amid a wild tumult of the waves, where the sea strikes on the iron cliffs with a force which that of a sledge-hammer very mildly typifies. As the details of the shipwreck come out we feel sure that the wonder will be, not that so few were saved, but that there were any survivors at all.

The moral of so awful an event is one that can be better drawn in the pulpits than in the columns of a newspaper. We see, as yet, no room for any talk about responsibility, either on the part of the company or its servants. We do see in the event a solemn reminder of the mysterious dispensation of that Being "who hath His way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of His feet." The prayer for those "that go down to the sea in ships" will to-day gain a deeper fervency from the loss of the Schiller, and the petition to be delivered from sudden death will draw a new earnestness from the swift summons which, less than forty hours ago, called so many of our fellow mortals into eternity.

The picnic crop, too, will be late this year.

ONE BY ONE.

They are gathering homeward from every land,
One by one.
As their weary feet touch the shining strand,
One by one,
Their brows are enclosed in a golden crown,
Their travel-stained garments all laid down,
And clothed in white raiment, they rest in the mead
Where the Lamb loveth his chosen to lead,
One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife,
One by one.
Through the waters of death they enter life,
One by one.
To some are the floods of the river still
As they ford their way to the heavenly hill;
To others the waves run fiercely and wild,
Yet all reach the home of the undefiled,
One by one.

We, too, shall come to that river's side,
One by one.
We are nearer its waters each eventide,
One by one.
We can hear the noise and dash of the stream
Now and again in our life's deep dream;
Sometimes the floods o'er the banks o'erflow,
Sometimes in ripples the small wave go,
One by one.

Jesus! Redeemer! we look to Thee,
One by one.
We lift up our voices tremblingly,
One by one.
The waves of the river are dark and cold,
We know not the spot where our feet may hold;
Thou, who didst pass through in deep midnight,
Strengthen us, send us Thy staff and the light,
One by one.

Plant Thou thy feet beside as we tread,
One by one;
On Thee let us lean each drooping head,
One by one.
Let but Thy mighty arm round us be twined,
We'll cast all our cares and fears to the wind.
Saviour! Redeemer! with Thee in full view,
Smiling, gladsomely, shall we pass through,
One by one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Chattanooga, Tennessee, furnace lit up its fires yesterday.

The strike of the New York cigar makers puffed out on Saturday.

An inter-State educational convention is soon to be held in Nashville, Tennessee.

Cincinnati is all in a flutter—of flags over its great musical festival, which begins to-day.

A half brother of Henry Clay is a member of the muddy Missouri Constitutional Convention.

An ex-judge of the Rhode Island Supreme Court is now propelling a hand-cart for his bread.

The anniversary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in New York to-day.

A stinging blow. Over one-half the bees in Michigan were killed by the severe cold of the past winter.

The English propose to move street cars by clockwork. They will run on time, but you can't ride on tick.

And now the importers of wines and brandies at Boston are charged with defrauding the government.

Even the bootblacks of New York brushed up a contribution of fifteen dollars to the Dan Bryant fund.

The arrangements being made for camp-meetings this year are on a scale of unprecedented liberality and extent.

Iowa is Belknapping with one eye open for the United States Senatorship, and Howelling for the Vice Presidency.

The English railroad companies talk of introducing our sixty-seat passenger cars in place of the six-seat boxes now in use.

The way to raise a tempest in a teapot is to distil illicit liquors from it. An Iowa farmer undertook to do so, and got jugged.

For twenty miles up the bay from Buffalo the ice is still thick, and apparently quite solid, though somewhat broken up in cakes.

The Baptists propose to celebrate the centennial by raising several millions of dollars in aid of their various institutions of learning.

Go East, young man. Maine is offering land for sale in Aroostook county for fifty cents per acre, payable in work on the public highways.

There was a decrease of immigration at New York in April of about twenty per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Chicago is doing some business, anyhow. Its bank clearings for last week foot up a total of $33,633,386 18, being $4,300,000 in excess of last year.

To feed the flame of Democratic ascendancy in New York city, there are 8,403 liquor saloons, or one to every 119 men, women and children.

The foundation walls of the proposed Chicago custom house have already settled and cracked, and are said to be worthless. Mullett-headedness did it.

The summing up of the log crop in Michigan and Wisconsin gives the crop, as far as heard from, at 411,000,000 feet less than that of the past season.

The British Columbian Government are in correspondence with the Ottawa authorities, desiring an amalgamation with the Dominion emigration scheme.

A large portion of the striking miners in the Mahoning, Shenango and Tuscarawas Valleys are very destitute, and thieving prevails to an alarming extent.

John Bull is getting nervous. The necessity is openly urged in Parliament of putting the whole population in military training, on the continental plan.

As good a thing as has been said lately is that remorse is indigestion of the conscience. We have observed that the *Post* has appeared quite dyspeptic, of late.

Yesterday the Chicago delinquent tax-list was returned to the county collector for sale, and now the land sharks are swarming around. "There's millions in it."

Of a thousand dead horses taken to the New York offal dock during the past winter, 350 had died from rot and other diseases of the hoof caused by traveling in salted slosh.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* is a very intelligent paper—when it wakes up. In a recent article translated from the French, the word *silicon* is everywhere printed *silica*.

The scientists who went out to India to observe the eclipse of the sun were vastly disappointed. Heavy clouds obscured it, and rendered the work of the expeditionists almost fruitless.

"Quoting tournaments? Why not? There would be fun in making Shakespeare responsible for "Consistency's a jewel," and the Bible for "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb."

Last year the National Temperance Society distributed two hundred and fifteen million pages of publications. Surely, where so much seed is scattered broadcast, there will be a large return.

The body of poor Henry Clapp, the brilliant New York Bohemian, was clapped into Potter's Field, and there is a proposition that the journalists of that city have it taken up and given a decent burial.

PERSONAL.

"Kicking Bird," the head chief of the Kiowas, in the Indian Territory, is a dead bird. He has kicked the bucket.

Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the United States Senate for disloyalty, early in the war, is said to be hopelessly ill at his home in Kentucky.

Mrs. Cunningham, widely known for her connection with the ladies movement to purchase and preserve the grave and home of Washington, and as the first lady Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, died in South Carolina a few days since.

A marriage occurred at Haverhill, Mass., last week between a man eighty-one years old and a woman of twenty-three, who sustains the marriage relation of grandmother to persons much older than herself, and also that of great-grandmother.

Ex-Senator Schurz, who has just left the country on a visit to Germany, had intended going abroad with his family on the ill-fated steamer Schiller, but the banquet and serenade in his honor by the German residents of New York city detained him, and he was compelled to secure passage on the Pommerain, sailing on the day following.

The story of the wonderful Belgian child-painter, Frederic Vander Kerkhove, that has been the talk of Europe for some months past, has turned out to be a complete deception. An inquiry has been made into the whole affair, and it has been found that the paintings are really the work of the father, an artist of mediocre, merit, and not of the poor dead child.

One of the feminine newspaper correspondents closes a critical review of Senator Booth's physiognomy with the remark that, "If there's any destiny in a man's face, Senator Booth's will carry him to the White House." But there isn't. The person who, of all others whom we have met, has the most sensitive, spiritual and poetical cast of features, and seemed destined to become the Tennyson of this country, is now clerk in an eastern coal-yard, and has no idea of going into poetry.

One by one the sweet illusions of our youth are destroyed. Now comes another iconoclast, who says in a New York paper that "Old Put" did not ride down the stone steps at Horse Neck when being pursued by the British. His authority is Col. Mills, who served on Putnam's staff, and who, in his lifetime, declared that the General merely started close to the steps, and went at varying angles down the hill to a point in the valley below, about where the great embankment of the highway touches it. Next we shall have a denial of the tradition of Putnam entering the wolf's den.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT AND PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. Hermann Vogel, Professor in Royal Industrial Academy of Berlin. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume is in every respect a valuable addition to the "International Scientific Series," and supplies a want long felt, an authority reliable and trustworthy. For years the subject of light in its application to photographical purposes, has occupied the attention of the world. In this volume we have the practical and mechanical side, as well as the technicalities of the art. Among the splendid scientific inventions of the century these two are specially prominent. The author in his introduction mentions that photography at once passed into practical life and cites its utility to the astronomer and geographer. It may be compared to the art of printing which confers such blessings on man. But it does more than this. A new science has been called into being by photography—the chemistry of light. It is a model treatise—taking up the subject from the beginning and then the processes subsequently. The copious and superior wood cuts increase the value of the work very materially.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN BIOLOGY; or, Simple Studies of the Lower Forms of Life. By Sarah Hackett Stevenson. Illustrated by Miss M. A. L. Macomber. D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Just the kind of a book for young people, and admirably fulfills the object of the author to make science in such a simple form, that even little children will be interested and instructed. The plan of the book was suggested by the lectures of Prof. Huxley, and this lady first wrote in the form of letters from England to her nephew in America, and subsequently changed the matter into scientific talks with Boys and Girls. It was submitted to Prof. Huxley, who approves the plan. The scope of the volume begins with the lowest form of vegetable, and is very interesting and instructive. Youth of both sexes will do well to study its contents.

LITTLE CLASSICS. Comedy. Childhood. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These volumes are ninth and tenth of *Little Classics*. The ninth, *Comedy*, contains some amusing *brochures*, among which are Lever's "Barney O'Reirdon," Thackary's "Bluebeard's Ghost," "Father Tom and the Pope," by Ferguson, and other stories of a rollicking cast. The other volume, *Childhood*, contains some sweet gems, such as the "King of the Golden River," by John Ruskin, "Little Jakey," in broken English, a touching story, and "A Child's Dream of a Star," by Charles Dickens. These dainty classics seem to improve as they appear. They are well worth one dollar a volume.

THE YOUNG OUTLAW; or, Adrift in the Streets. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by Loring, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the second volume of the second instalment of the "Tattered Tom Series," and belongs to the remarkable stories of street life in New York. Those who have read the previous volumes know their character, and the excellent moral embodied in each one. In the previous volumes it has been shown that even the wild street Arab may, by enterprise, industry and integrity, be successful in life. This story will be better understood by reading previous volumes, as it presents the bad side of street life, though the picture is not likely to fascinate boys to follow, but rather lead them to avoid such a course of life.

A PARAGRAPH HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES from the Discovery of the Continent to the Present Time. With brief notes on contemporaneous events. Chronologically arranged. By Edward Abbott. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The title page fully explains the character of this little volume of 95 pages, and is designed for use this centennial period, to refresh the memories of Americans in our country's history. The work is divided into periods, commencing with the aboriginal and running down to the present time. The paragraphs are brief, concise and in some an event is expressed in one line.

SEX IN INDUSTRY: A Plea for the Working Girl. By Axel Ames, M. D. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This little treatise has a direct bearing upon the amelioration of woman, or rather the enobling of the gentler sex. The same line of thought, in some respects, is pursued that was observed by Dr. Clarke in his work on "Sex in Education." Dr. Ames occupied an official position that gave him unusual facilities to ascertain truthful facts in relation to "Sex in Industry." Its practicability is the crowning feature, and threadbare theories seem to be at a discount. Some views are open to objection, but in the main, the work is a substantial contribution to the problems of woman's existence and relations in the activities of life. As a timely introduction, the author divides the treatise into two parts, "objective" and "suggestive." The inference may be clearly drawn that women are not adapted to the same kind of labor that is performed by men, at least they are subject to disabilities that are not experienced by the other sex.

WHIP AND SPUR. By George E. Waring, Jr. (formerly Colonel of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. V.). Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These delightful sketches are mainly reprinted from the *Atlantic Magazine*, affording, as the latter has appeared in that scholarly monthly, much pleasure to thousands of its readers. They are of a rollicking type and have the fragrance of a fresh mown field, and their diversity of character makes the book still more entertaining. It is a capital addition to their well known "Saunterer's Series."

THE ROMANCE OF AN HONEST WOMAN. By Victor Cherbuliez, author of "Prosper," etc. Published by W. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Despite the charming pictures of this romance, the reader cannot fail to detect that there is wanting the *finale* that is almost sure to come in the romances of the day—a love episode. It is a story of the singular devotion of a daughter to an exacting parent having a mania for classical antiquities. The "romance" of this "honest woman" was embodied in a communication to her old father-confessor, who has left France to labor in Canada, but is written so skillfully that it scarcely seems like an autobiography. It is chaste in style, with pictures of living grace and beauty, and calculated to fascinate the reader.

THE WRECK OF THE CHANCELLOR. By Jules Verne, author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas." Translated by George M. Towle. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is all the peculiar charm in this charmingly told story, that is experienced in reading the creations of the gifted Jules Verne. It is full of startling pictures that fairly thrill the being of the reader, and this fascination takes hold at the beginning and continues to the close. Thousands will welcome the book, and no doubt during the heated term—if it should come—the book will be found in many a traveler's satchel.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES. By Henry James, Jr. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Among the first things that will impress the reader on commencing to read this book is, that it is not the reproduction of mere guide-books of travel, but the impressions of a keen observer and wide-awake traveler, who has a mind of his own, and understands how to express it. Many of the sketches are in by-ways and about things that have been overlooked by most travelers. Mr. James has the happy art of making to the reader the very spirit of the scenes he describes. These sketches embrace portions of England, Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany and Holland, and cover over two years of travel, ending last fall. His charming and picturesque style renders his magazine articles and books readable and instructive. We think this book will enhance the reputation of the author.

CARMICHAELS, GREENE COUNTY, PA., } May 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see in your last paper (weekly) some remarks, taken from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, about the weather of April, 1857, compared with April past. There were seven days that snow fell in April, 1857, and on the 7th the thermometer stood at 20 degrees in the morning, with a good many days of freezing in April of that year. But in the last month, as late as the 17th, the mercury stood in the morning at 14 degrees and on the 18th at 16 degrees, and at about 20 degrees both days at day. I have kept a record of the weather for twenty-one years, and no April will compare with the last for cold. My thermometer is the same.

JAMES BARNS.

California has a town named Brooklyn, and it also has a Beecher scandal. There is no trial, however; the preacher is hiding from justice in the Nevada sage-brush.

The Coming Peach Crop.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday publishes dispatches from all parts of Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, the great peach-growing States, concerning the prospects for that fruit. In summing up that journal says the tenor of the telegrams is to the effect that the late cold weather, though delaying the season somewhat, had not materially affected the fruit-germ, as the vitality of the embryo bud had not progressed to such an extent as to be affected by the low temperature. In Delaware it is shown that very few blossoms have been killed, so that the prospect for a full and even unexampled crop was never better than at present, and that in those sections where the most injury was supposed to have been done the damage is inconsiderable. As the cold spell has continued to the present time without materially affecting the growth and yield of the fruit, though frost and beating rains in the middle of the last month have occasionally done great damage, we cannot but hope that the perilous period is past, and that the anticipations of those engaged in peach growing will be abundantly realized. The backwardness of the season in Delaware, which is almost wholly devoted to the raising of fruit, especially peaches, caused the growers to almost despair of the result, but the present encouraging prospect has dissipated their fears and caused them to look forward to the coming summer with the liveliest anticipations of profit as the result of their care and labor. In New Jersey, also, the prospect is generally highly favorable, but one county reporting any considerable damage to the buds. From Maryland, too, the news is good. On the whole, although a certain degree of caution is observable in the information sent from all points, the outlook may be considered most promising for the culturists, the canners, and the public generally.

A disease, resembling the murrain spoken of in the Bible, is causing great havoc among the flocks and herds of Turkey. On the plains of Troy the skeletons of tens of thousands cover the ground.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of diseases accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. The practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which these maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection and contamination.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John H. Halley, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW SPRING THINGS are now being shown at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, BY JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., Who are represented by MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS. All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by the American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS. The latest things are new weares of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and Individual patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS. Pitt burghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.
BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.
FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.
Black Grenadines & Hernanis.
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, MAY 8th
ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In New and Desirable
DRESS GOODS!
For Spring and Summer Wear, from Lowest to Finest Qualities.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
The active sale we have had for Black and Colored Dress Silks during the past week has been fully met by large supplies of New Silks received.
At $1 00, Black Dress Silks well worth $1 25.
At $1 25, Extra Bargain in Black Silk, usually sold at $1 50 to $1 75.
At $1 50, our Splendid Bargain in Black Dress Silks, unsurpassed in any city in the Union.
From $1 75 to $4 00, Best Black Dress Silks, very much below actual value.
At $1 50, Special Bargains in Plain Colored Dress Silks, considered equal to best $2 00 Silks.
At 10c and 12½c,
DESIRABLE SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,
In All Desirable Colors and Materials.
Extraordinary Good Bargains in
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At All Prices from 25c to 75c per yard.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres, all qualities.
Bargains in Black Grenadines and Hernanias.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Mourning Dress Goods, complete stock.
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits!
All Desirable Materials, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices
Just Opened at Our Lowest Prices,
Elegant New Cashmere Sacques.
New Silk Sacques and Jackets.
New Shawls of all kinds.
STRICTLY BUT
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHIL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 10, 1875.

The loan market in this city, as reported by the banks interviewed to-day, is easy and money is abundant for all the demands of a legitimate nature. The rates said vary from 7 to 10 per cent. in accordance with the strength of the security and the claims of the borrower upon the bank; outside loans of approved names are readily placed at the latter figure.

—The statement in our editorial columns this morning that the Comptroller had made a call for a report of the condition of the national banks on the evening of May 1st, was given on the strength of such an announcement in the Washington *Star* of Saturday evening, which paper stated that the Department would send out the forms to-day.

—At the time the Ocean National bank of New York was robbed, it had in its vaults securities left for safe keeping by and belonging to the First National bank of Lyons.

The latter bank sued to recover the value of the securities stolen, and the case has just been reviewed by the Court of Appeals of New York. As to the power of the officers of a national bank to bind the bank in a contract or ailment, no consideration being paid, the court declares that a bank cannot be thus bound "except by the acts and contracts of its agents, duly authorized, or by agents acting within the scope of their general powers and apparent authority under circumstances which would estop the corporation from denying that their real was not more extensive with their apparent authority, or that they were not authorized to exercise the powers usually delegated to like officers and agents, in other corporations of the same character."

As to whether the power to receive special deposits for safe keeping exists any where in a National bank, the court holds to the opinion as expressed in the case of Colley vs. the First National bank of Bratleboro, when it was decided that the cashier of the National bank had no power to receive special deposits in behalf of the bank for the accommodation of the depositor, or to bind the bank to any liability, or by express contract accompanying, or any implied contract arising out of such taking. Let the same court holds that the bailee is called upon to take such care as becomes necessary to protect it against risks known to it or of which it has notice. The decision seems to hold that receiving special deposits is of questionable legality, is only incidental even if lawful and cannot be undertaken without specific authority from the corporation; a bank officer has no authority to bind a bank to any liability or gratuitous deposits; but if such are received, the bank is bound to use ordinary and reasonable care, if it has knowledge of the matter.

—The *Tribune* furnishes the following carefully prepared analysis of a portion of the recent report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, set against the report for 1873:

	1874.	1873.
Years ending Dec. 31		
Capital stock, of which $523,500 is 10 per cent. guaranteed	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
Funded debt of L. S. and M. Southern proper	30,195,000	35,511,000
Funded debt of roads wholly owned by L. S. and M. S.	1,524,000	1,324,000
Total funded debt	$31,719,000	$36,035,000
Floating debt—bills payable	4,736,048	
" S. tax	114,953	
" interest due January 1	287,780	
" dividends due February 1	85,110	1,631,350
" other liabilities due in January	1,450,549	893,223
Totals	$ 6,654,429	$ 2,467,562
Deduct—cash on hand, uncollected earnings, bills receivable and individual accounts	1,709,529	1,989,357
Floating Debt—Add to funded debt above	$ 5,144,871	$ 477,705
Total debt	$36,863,881	$36,512,705
Debt increased	$ 1,648,824	

"Now, there appears to be no good reason why the interest due January 1, 1875, ($297,817) should not have appeared in the report of December 31, 1874, that the January 1, 1874, is in report of 1873, except that it would make the floating debt appear just so much larger, and lessen the debt to be redeemed $775,522, in lieu of $477,705 as represented, and also the amount of the debt to leave increased $1,946,741, instead of $1,648,824.)

The statement is not as favorable as it might be on which is based the L. S. and M. S. 7's, 1,808,000 $ 1,808,000
Capital stock of the Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad, 6 per cent. guaranteed 610,000 610,000

Total amount on which the L. S. and M. S. Co. have interest to pay $39,281,881 $10,939,705

The annual interest payable on the floating bonds and debts as of Dec. 31, 1874, amount to $2,363,650
Capital of Erie and Kalamazoo R. R., fixed at 30,000
Capital of Mahoning R. R., 40 per cent. of gross earnings, which, if same as in 1873, 42,921
Capital of Jamestown and Franklin R. R., 40 per cent. of gross earnings, which, if same as in 1873, $91,582 is interest on $960,000 bonds included above in "debts of leased roads" 67,200 14,532
Dividend on guaranteed stock 53,550
Total $3,024,223

This is the amount of "charges against net earnings which take precedence of the dividend," instead of only "interest," as estimated. The company's President in his general remarks (page 6) appropriately puts the top of this amount in without reference to any charges for the Sinking Fund, which, on new first consolidated bonds of $50,000 amounts to $250,000 per annum. The report, although bearing date of May 4, 1875, is remarkable for its entire avoidance in reference to anything which is current since December 31, 1874, it makes no remark upon the payment of $511,000 cash to the Sinking Fund after the commencement of the said company on January last, or as to the manner in which supplied the cash for this payment, or increased to $1,648,852, instead of as above, $775,522. Neither does it give a hint as to the character of the business for the four months of the present year, which had passed when the report purports to have been issued, matters in which both "stockholder and expert" might be supposed to take some interest.

It is stated that the President of the road is given a "put" on 20,000 shares to the leading operator of the street, who is about initiating a bull movement, and in addition it is rumored that negotiations are in progress looking to the lease of this road to New York Central. We think both these reports should be taken *"cum grano salis."*

—Puts on Union Pacific are offered for 30 days at 76—for 1 per cent. showing the confidence of the large holders in the favorable decision of the Court of Claims to be rendered this week, when a marked advance in the price of the stock is looked for.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, May 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been extremely dull during the past week and there has been little or no feature to note concerning it except its activity.

The lateness of the season throughout the entire country has tended to retard the spring trade, and there is some fear expressed that the surplus of our various products can only be marketed by a concession in prices which may possibly be felt in other circles, than those directly affected by such a contingency.

Union Pacific has fluctuated between 78 and 80 with quite large transactions, and the public are now awaiting the decision of the Court of Claims concerning this road, but which will not be made public until next week.

The contest for the control of the Milwaukee and St. Paul stocks has assumed definite shape and promises to be lively. At present the quotations for both the common and preferred remain steady, awaiting the result the election of directors to be held on the 13 proximo.

The report of the Lake Shore Railroad Company has been published, but for the most part has not been favorably received, as many statistics here and elsewhere show doubt the ability of the company to reduce the cost of transportation as proposed, and the sudden advance in its price to-day is merely the result of speculation.

The resumption of Treasury gold sales has not produced a lower premium as was anticipated. Money has remained easy at four per cent. on call. Yours, truly TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 5 Sixth street:

May 10, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
U. S. 5's, 1874	106⅛	106	106	106	106	106
U. S. 5's, 1881	118	118	118	118	118	118
U. S. 5's, 1885	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
U. S. 10's, 1865, reg	122	122	122	122	122	122
U. S. 10's, 1865, coup	122	122	122	122	122	122
U. S. 10's, 1867, registered	122	122	122	122	122	122
U. S. 10's, 1867	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
U. S. 6's, 1868, reg	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
U. S. 6's, 1868, coup	117	117	117	117	117	117
Tennessee 6's	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Cancelled	17⅞	18	18	18	18	18
Virginia 6's	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Missouri 6's	64	64	64	64	64	64
Central Pacific	91	91	91	91	91	91
Pacific of Missouri	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Erie	27	27½	27½	27	27	27
Michigan Central	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Michigan Southern	72	72	72	72	72	72
Illinois Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Chicago & Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	104	104
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	127	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Northwestern	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Chicago & Northw'n preferred	54	54	54	54	54	54
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	104	104	104
St. Paul, common	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
St. Paul, preferred	68	68	68	68	68	68
Wabash, common	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Wabash preferred	24	24	24	24	24	24
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
New York Central	105	105	105	105	105	105
Hudson River	75	75	75	75	75	75
Toledo & Wabash, A. P.	14	14	14	14	14	14
North Carolinas, July	15	15	15	15	15	15
North Carolinas, October	15	15	15	15	15	15

The following is a report of the prices of fluctuating stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading, sales	50	
Central Co's. of N. Jersey		130
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., sales	60¼	61¼
Lehigh Valley	61½	62
Northern Pacific	96	96¾
Central Transportation	45½	46
Penn. Coal	50	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113½.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

STERLING

at 487@487¼ for sixty days, and 490@490¼ for sight.

GOLD

opened at 113½, advanced to 113¾, and closed at 113¾. Carrying 1@2 per cent. Loans were also made at. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $803,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Customs receipts $395,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government steady. Railroad mortgages steady, except Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern consolidated, which declined to 87. State bonds quiet. Railroads steady. Stock Exchange to-day was Erie, which declined from 28¼ to 28⅛. The transactions were very large and the whole share list was more or less adversely affected. No one seems to understand the movement, but it can be traced as usual of late to J. Gould. The brokers usually operating for London account appear to be buyers of the decline. The following are among the reasons assigned for the decline in Erie. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are said to have lowered their rates again and through the New Jersey Southern Railroad made a through connection to New York, and the inference is that Erie will be the road most unfavorably effected by the move of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Again the rumors of political complications on the other side of the ocean naturally have a weakening effect on Erie as the road has the fact that a very large amount of stock, both common and preferred, is held by foreign houses. The representatives of the Company, say the movement is simply a speculative one for the purpose of buying stock. Lake Shore fell off from 72 to 70¾; Pacific Mail from 44 to 43¾; Western Union from 79¾ to 78, and Union Pacific from 79¾ to 75¾. St. Paul advanced to 37¾ for common and 70 for preferred, but left off 37⅜ and 68, 58 respectively. The change in the remainder of the list was very slight. A second call Pacific Mail declined to 42¾, but the balance of the market was dull and steady. Stocks were weak during the last hour of business, but at the close the market showed a little more steadiness. There was a recovery of 5@3¼ per cent. on some shares from the lowest point of the day. Panama recovered to 152. Erie to 28¾. Lake Shore to 71½, Ohio and Mississippi to 25. and Western Union to 79¾. In other shares there was little or no recovery. The bids opened at the American Exchange Bank today for the $1,500,000 balance of the Cincinnati Municipal Loan and aggregated $4,000,000 at prices ranging from 102 to 105¾. The award will average over 103 and interest. Morton, Bliss & Co. have placed the whole amount $4,000,000 six per cent. gold bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, interest payable March and September, and principal redeemable in 1900. These bonds are authorized for the purpose of taking up the $4,180,000 bonds due in November next. After maturity bonds are to be entirely retired and destroyed. Besides the present loan will be $1,500,000 seven per cent. gold building bonds, and £500,000 sterling bonds of the issue recently taken in London. Bids will be received up to noon May 20th, but no proposals will be considered under 97¾ and accrued interest.

The transactions in stocks aggregated 241,000 shares, of which 2,500 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 4,500 St. Paul, 11,800 Lake Shore, 3,500 Ohio and Mississippi and 9,000 Union Pacific. The earning of the latter for the first week of May is reported at $67,000.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	79¾	Wabash	12½
W. U. Tel	79¾	Do preferred	29
Quicksilver	18	Fort Wayne	98
Adams Express	102	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	91	Do preferred	24
American Express	63¼	Chicago & Alton	105
U. S. Express	51	Do preferred	110
Pacific Mail	43¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25
New York Central	105	Illinois Central	105½
Erie	28¾	Burlington & Q	111
Do preferred	37	Lake Shore	70¾
Hudson	75	Michigan	72
Do preferred	131	C. C. & I. C.	5
Mich. Central	71¼	Illinois Central	104½
Cleveland & Pitts'	92½	Panama & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pacific stk	77¾
Do preferred	54¼	Central Pacific	91
Rock Island	103⅝	Union Pacific bds	103
N. J. Central	108	Del. & Lack	103¼
St. Paul	37⅜	Bankers' Bills	4 8
Do preferred	68		
*Ex dividend.			

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	116½	5-20's, 1868	123½
5-20's, 1864	116½	10-40's	114½
5-20's, 1865	120½	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	125½

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	101¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	72	N. Carolina, old	29½
Tennessee, new	72	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 10, 1875.

The appearance of business in wholesale and jobbing circles to-day was quite satisfactory, a brisk movement being reported in most branches of trade, with an aggregate volume of transactions rather above the average. Prices were generally steady, and we have no material alterations in quotations to notice. The changes in the weather operate to check the downward tendency in butter which is so marked on Saturday, while the plentiful rains and favorable weather for the newly planted crops, combined with the somewhat modified prospects of the wheat crop, caused a little excitement in the grain circles in sympathy with the lower prices West. There is, however, no change in grain quotations here, and as long as stocks in this market are light, there is little probability of lower prices for wheat, flour or corn, while the country produce there is a liberal movement at firm prices. Flour, groceries and provisions are steady in prices with an active trade.

The following are the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,404	Apples, bbls	83
Cheese, lbs	63	Corn, bush	900
Wheat, bush	3,720	Oats, bush	2,222
Butter, pkgs	46	Bacon, pcs	1,313
Bacon, tes	90	Potatoes, bush	1,095
Hay, loads	350		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. Retail dealers and dealers will charge accordingly advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a fair jobbing demand to-day at former prices. Wheat firm, without transactions to note. Prices are nominally unchanged. Choice white and Michigan white at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 38; amber do $1 23@1 32; yellow do $1 30@1 35; red do $1 20@1 30. The award will average over 103 and interest. Morton, Bliss & Co. have placed the whole amount $4,000,630 six per cent. gold bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, interest payable March and September, and principal redeemable in 1900. These bonds are authorized for the purpose of taking up the $4,180,000 bonds due in November next. After maturity bonds are to be entirely retired and destroyed. Besides the present loan will be $1,500,000 seven per cent. gold building bonds, and £500,000 sterling bonds of the issue recently taken in London. Bids will be received up to noon May 20th, but no proposals will be considered under 97¾ and accrued interest.

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5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	125½

STATE BONDS.

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Tennessee, old	72	N. Carolina, old	29½
Tennessee, new	72	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	34		

TOBACCO—Trade continues firm and active, in a wholesale and jobbing way, with quotations unchanged, as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	37@38c	Leaf Tobacco—	
Black Twist	37@40c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav	69@70c	West'n lugs—Common	3@4c
Virginia Twist	38@44c	Ohio Seed wrap	20@25c
Virginia Cav	59@65c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	62@66c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	63@65c	Conn. filler	15@18c
Bright, pounds	63@81c	Havana wr'p'g leaf	2 50@3
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wr'p'g leaf	3 50@4
Rough & Ready	62@65c	Havana fillers	3 50@4
Fine Cut, plugs	70@80c	Cigars—	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	37½@45c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@1 00

Fish—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ₱ 100	6 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	22 00	Boneless codfish	
No. 1 mess	21 00	₱ lb	7½@8
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	4 50
Extra No. 1 bay	16 00	Trout, ₱ bbl	6 50
No. 1 shore	14 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
Extra No. 2	11 00	Lake trout, do	6 00
No. 2 bay	11 00	Labrador herring	5 50
No. 3	9 50	₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
George's codfish, medium	6 00	Round do	$6 25@6 75
Large do	6 50	Bloaters ₱ box	2 25

Provisions.

BACON—Market strong. We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; ribs sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14c ₱ lb; canvassed do 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast hams is quoted at 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef—sugar cured 14½c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $7 00; ham sausage do; Mess Pork—The market is steady. We quote at $23 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 10½; in buckets, 11c; 2 ₱ cans, 11½c; 1 ₱ cans, 12½c; in 5-lb cans do, 12½c; in 3-lb pails do, 13½c; in 5-lb do, 13c; in 1-lb do, 13½c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¼c ₱ lb for choice, and 7¼@8c for medium.

COUNTRY HIDES—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams 12½@13c; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 11½@12½c; country lard, prime 9@10c; other grades as to quality.

OIL BARRELS.—There is a somewhat firmer tone to the market, and city made are held at $1 05@1 10 for petroleum and $1 15@1 20 for lard. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city-made; $1 15@1 20 for country made.

[From the Titusville Herald, May 8.]

This was another dull day in the crude petroleum market of the region. A seller was made during the early hours of business to stimulate prices, which in the main was partially successful, but which was not kept up to the close to the original figures of the opening. United at wells opened at $1 20, advanced to $1 25, and fell again at that figure to $1 20. The number of transactions in this pipe were not so great in the aggregate as those of yesterday, amounting in the rough to about 15,000 barrels. In shipment oil there was little doing. About 3,000 barrels of Miles' oil sold at from $1 10 to $1 42½. Futures were merely nominal, buyers' option first six months being quoted at $1 40 to $1 45. No transactions that we heard of. The state of the Eastern and foreign markets remained much the same as before, with no encouragement for any immediate activity. The following were the closing quotations at 9 P. M.: Lifted, at wells, $1 20@1 25; Creek wells, $1 10@1 12½; Penn. Trans. Co., river division, at the wells, $1 10@1 12½; Allegheny shipment, river delivery, $1 40@1 42½; Karns, at the wells, $1 10@1 12½; Relief, at the wells, $1 16@1 12½; Empire, at wells, $1 10@1 12½; pounds of bunk meats in 1875, 27,108,07; in 1874, 33,522,965; total pounds bacon in 1874, 2,270,55; total pounds hams, not including bulk, in 1875, 11,507,788; in 1874, 8,645,985. Lard for 1875—Total number of tierces, 2,294; barrels, 1,000; kegs, 1,000. In 1874—Tierces, 6,667; barrels, 95; kegs, 2,947. Summer cured meats from March 1 to November 1 in 1874—Total number of tierces, 1,509; total pounds bulk meats, 441,000; total pounds bacon, 62,000; total pounds hams other than bunk, or sugar, or pickled, 65,189. Total number tierces lard, 2,000.

Petroleum.

May 11.—The market yesterday was also steady both on dealings in crude and refined, there being little change in prices and a rather quiet market. In fact, no reports from the pipe companies have received from their determination not to load oil in barges for this city, and have refused shipments when they have in the Oil City *Derrick*, in referring to the matter, says: "Our own opinion is that the pipe lines and railroads have in this matter been cutting off river shipments been over zealous and the stuff of which the combination is composed and have damaged the prospects of the combination much more than they have injured the business of river shipments or the interests of refiners outside of the combination at Pittsburgh or Parkersburg. The combination is, we must admit, a big thing for the refining, and no doubt there are as Colonel Sellers says, "millions in it," but the combination may rest assured that millions will not be made out of it by such petty but glaringly outrageous tactics as the refusal to receive the load oil is one instance. The action of the pipe companies was in direct violation of law and a wanton infringement of private rights. It was not only wicked, but foolish and absurd and we hope it will never be repeated in the history of the associated lines. The people of Western Pennsylvania are not of the temper to sit quietly by and see their property deprived of their rights by any association or combination. The pipe companies have already felt this and have wisely weakened before a storm which is sure to brew, and we think if the balance of the combination will also back down the balance will be equally wise."

GRIDS—There is a rather quiet and nominal market, without material alteration in prices. Sales of 25,500 barrels are reported from Parkers, and of 2,300 barrels at other points in the outregions. We quote Lubricating oil at 1 22½@1 25; Union do $1 17½@1 20; Penna. do $1 15 @1 17½; Diamond do $1 12½@1 15.

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It will be seen that their was neither hog, sheep or horse received by rail, nothing but cattle, and they all, or nearly all, from Chicago. Yet notwithstanding the light run, the market could not be termed an active one, buyers and sellers experiencing some trouble in coming to terms. Yet most of the stock offered would change hands ere the close of the day. Had there been a better supply of good stockers on hand they would have found purchasers. The following were the ruling figures at which sales were made:

Best 1,300@1,500 lbs steers	$7 50@7 75
Good 1,300@1,300 lbs	6 50@7 25
Fair 1,100@1,200 lbs	6 00@6 25
Mixed and stockers	4 00@5 00
Calves	6 00@5 50
Bulls	3 75@5 50

HOGS.

To use a common expression, the hog market in Allegheny seems to be "played out." The number on sale to-day, including all sorts and sizes, did not exceed 75 head, and the highest prices reached was for *one* fine porker, $5 65 per cwt. The ruling rates, however, were as follows:

Prime heavy hogs	$5 00@5 50
Prime Baltimores	5 75@6 00
Mixed	7 50@7 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was the lightest we ever remember hearing as being in this market, being just one wagon load over 200 head. They were all sheared, fall fair in quality, and were gobbled up by the butchers. The prices obtained were as follows:

Choice, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00@5 75
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Common, country	3 50@4 00
Lambs, none in market.	

MILK COWS.

There was but a limited number of milk cows on sale to-day, and they would not be ranked above middling. The ruling prices asked and received were as follows:

Fair to good milkers	$40 00@50 00
Medium to good milkers	35 00@38 00
Common	20 00@30 00

HORSES.

We could not hear of any receipts, offerings or sales, hence have no prices to report.

MULES.

The number of this class of live stock was larger than usual, and some of it rather hefty, ranking the beam at 1,500 to 1,550 lbs. They brought fair prices, as noted above. They were fat, slick and smooth, and would doubtless make choice logging mules.

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 4,830 head, making 9,400 head for the week against 8,570 head last week; quality fair, ranging from common to prime; market dull and sluggish at a decline of 25c from Friday; rough oxen $9 50; common to prime native steers $10 00@12 50; extra $13 00; 1,700 lbs average 00 live weight; sales include 7 car loads of Illinois steers, 72 cwt, at $11 75; 6 car loads, Illinois steers, 74 cwt, at $11 87½; 6 car loads, 75¼ cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads, 75 cwt, at $12 00@12 12½; 6 car loads,

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 10, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th't.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.799	53	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.804	68	38	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.999	54	73	N.	Light.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.855 Highest thermom. 77
Mean thermometer.... 57 Lowest thermom. 49
Rainfall..... .52

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following is Health Officer Hoch's mortuary list for the past week, as prepared by Dr. W. W. Cole: Consumption, 6; pneumonia, 2; typhoid fever, 2, and the following one each: heart disease, convulsions, accident, inflammation of the bowels, still born, croup, acute hepatitis, inflammation of brain, congestion of brain, scarlet fever, chronic gastritis, and dysentery. Total, 22; all white. Male, 12; female, 10.

Temperance.

The regular Tuesday evening temperance Mass Meeting will be held at the Alliance rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (third floor) this evening at 7½ o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "Is prayer proper to be used as an efficient means of the Temperance Work?" The attendance at these meetings is rapidly increasing, and the discussions are animated and interesting. The discussion is open to all who may feel disposed to participate, either ladies or gentlemen.

What is the Size and Strength of Your Lungs?

Dr. Hunter, the well known throat and lung physician, No. 178 Fourth avenue, is preparing a table of 10,000 examinations of the lungs, in order to determine the effects of different trades and professions upon these organs. He has already nearly 5,000 in private practice, and will make such examinations free of charge. Now is your chance to have your lungs sounded by an experienced physician.

An "Olde Folke's" Concert.

Arrangements have been made for a concert, in the style of "auld lang syne," at Hazelwood, on Thursday evening next, for the joint benefit of the Presbyterian and Christian churches of that place. Professor Ed. Rinehart will fill the role of "Father Kemp," and among the local musical celebrities who have volunteered to take part are Mr. G. M. Alexander, Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Mrs. Ed. Rinehart, Mrs. J. H. Johnston, the Rinehart brothers, Walter Sack, Mr. Hobner, and others. The affair is under excellent auspices, and the entertainment promises to be a grand success. A special train will leave the city on the Connellsville road, at seven o'clock Thursday evening, and will return after the concert. The fare for all who reside in the two cities an excellent opportunity to attend. Tickets can be had at Rodeltz & Jewett's, 98 Smithfield street, and at Norton's piano rooms, Library Hall.

Allegheny Committees.

The Water and Printing Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Water Committee transacted business as follows:

A large number of bills, amounting in the aggregate to about $4,275, were presented, approved and their payment ordered.

The pay roll for last month, amounting to $1,321 98, was approved.

A resolution directing the Superintendent of the Water Works to extend the water main on Irwin avenue from Ella street to Beech street, and to connect the pipe with the Boston alley pipe, was passed.

The Controller was directed to certify a warrant in favor of A. Hartupee & Co., for $5,000, on account of the new engine.

Petitions for water mains on Buchanan and Williams streets and Sherman avenue, were referred to the Superintendent for examination.

A committee of three was appointed to examine and report as to the advisability of lowering the water main at the old water works, and run the pipe beneath the Troy Hill road; also, to consider the question of sinking a sunk back some distance, in order to make room for a drive around the reservoir.

The only business transacted by the Printing Committee was the approval of a number of bills amounting to $1,500.

Opening of the Indiana Normal School of Pennsylvania.

We have received from Silas M. Clark, Esq., Secretary of the Indiana Normal School of Pennsylvania, the following, which explains itself:

You are respectfully invited to be present at the formal opening and reception of this institution, at Indiana, Pa., on Friday, the 21st day of May, 1875.

His Excellency John F. Hartranft, *Governor of Pennsylvania*; Hon. John Wickersham, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, *Attorney General*; Hon. John Latta, *Lieutenant Governor*; Hon. S. H. Patterson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*, and the counties represented by the Principal of Public Instruction, pursuant to law, the various County Superintendents of the counties constituting the Ninth District, and many others, are expected to be present.

The school will be opened for the reception of students on Monday, the 17th day of May, but the Board recognizes the fact that the authorities will not take place until Friday, the 21st day of May, as above stated. The following named persons, with others, not finally fixed upon, will constitute the Faculty of the Institution: Edward T. Ewing, A. M., LL. D., Principal, Mansield, Ohio, Latin and Greek. Henry Marshall, M. D., Ph. D., Ann Arbor, Mich., Collier, Bellefonte, Chemistry and Physics; Mathematics, not supplied; T. J. Chapman, Ebensburg, English Literature; Jane E. Young, Indiana, English Literature; Jane E. Leonard, Millersville, Geography and History; A. J. Hamilton, Indiana, Mathematics and Teaching; Mary Bradley, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania and Drawing; Miss Shoemaker, Ada Kershaw, Philadelphia, Elocution and Reading; A. H. Berlin, Montrose, Pa., Model School.

The New Route to the West.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of Friday last, I read an article upon the "New Competing Line West," and believing that I might be able to contribute some information respecting the feasibility of obtaining an exit from the city which would be easy and desirable, I contribute the following: By leaving the Connellsville Railroad opposite the mouth of Bull Run, you may go up the same and across into the waters of Saw Mill Run at Briggs', which can easily be accomplished by a tunnel of not exceeding 1,200 to 1,500 feet in length, thence up Saw Mill Run by way of the Castle Shannon Railroad, to the summit between Saw Mill and Painter's runs, which summit can easily be passed by a tunnel of shorter length than that between Beck's Run and Saw Mill Run; thence down Painter's Run to Chartier's Creek; thence across the same to the mouth of Robinson's Run, and up the same to its source; thence across into Robinson's run at Oakdale; from thence up the left fork of Robinson's run into Miller's Summit, on the Steubenville pike, which summit can be passed on a level with a short cut not exceeding twenty-six feet in depth; thence by way of the headwaters of Montours Run and across the ridge at Arnure's into Potato Garden run; thence down the same to Raccoon creek, and down Raccoon creek to the mouth of the Two Licks; thence up the Trays (passing within half a mile of Frankfort Springs,) to Sommerville, a point which can readily be passed with a tunnel not exceeding 450 feet in length; thence down Mill creek to near the Ohio river, thence across at which place is found one of the most desirable points to bridge the river; thence up the valley of Little Beaver to New Lisbon, at which point connection can be had with the Western net work of railroads, or with the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

The great advantages which this route possesses over any other, is that it traverses a country, from its initial to its terminal point, which is one solid mass of coal with the exception of about six miles at Racoon creek), which, would of itself yield an income amply sufficient to support a line of road most forthwith. In addition to this, the right of way by this route would cost but a nominal sum, and for the greater part nothing. Second, the people along the route would subscribe sufficient to grade and tie the road, and are willing to make almost any sacrifice in land or money to secure its construction.

These facts have been elicited while making a critical examination and survey of the route as above described; and in doing so, we further demonstrated that the maximum of the gradients would in no case exceed over sixty-five feet per mile, and that only for short distances.

Now, if the Connellsville, or the Baltimore and Ohio Company, are desirous of obtaining an outlet westward from the city, here is one that will, inside of one year from its completion, support itself by its local trade, and will, when fully developed, yield a large surplus, sufficient in itself to justify its construction; and, at the same time, afford the first and the speedy opportunity of putting a period to the ruinous discrimination which the Pennsylvania road has always practiced upon us, and will virtually place us in as independent a position as Cincinnati, Chicago or Cleveland.

R. I. L.

A Retrospect.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have often heard it said that as people grew old their minds were prone to wander back to the places where they were born, and that they would feel a longing desire to visit the scenes of their childhood at least once more. In my youth and middle age I did not heed the saying, but as I have passed both these periods of life, I have realized its truthfulness. A few days since, impelled by a desire I have long felt, I visited "Coal Hill," a portion of which is now known as Mount Washington. Notwithstanding the fact that the onward march of improvement has wrought many changes on the ground over which in my early boyhood, I wandered, I very readily recognized many places which were very interesting to me; and the one more so than all the others was the spot where I was born, more than fifty years ago. The Castle Shannon Railroad passenger station now occupies the ground where the house in which I was born stood; the tunnel close by, now used by that road, was at that time a "coal pit," owned and operated by Jacob Beltzhoover.

Another place of great interest to me was the residence of the late William Dilworth, Esq., in which his widow still resides. About fifty years ago, Mr. Dilworth, impelled by the same generous philanthropy which characterized his after life, built a school house on a part of his farm, employed a school teacher, whom he boarded in his own family, and requested the residents of the hill, and the near country around, to send their children to the school. He not only requested the children of the poor to attend free of charge, but he also bought them the necessary books. I was of that class, and nearly all the school training I ever received was from books bought by him, and in a school house built at his expense. In my younger days I did not appreciate the great blessing he bestowed on me, but since I have reached more mature years I have always entertained the liveliest feelings of gratitude toward him and his family.

No one who has not had a similar experience could imagine what my feelings were when I, an old man, crossed the threshold of the Dilworth mansion for the first time since my little bare feet had pressed it nearly forty-five years before. Mrs. Dilworth is now in her seventy-eighth year; her hair is as white as the pure snow, but otherwise "old father time" has dealt very kindly with her, leaving but few traces of so many years in her intelligent face. Of course, after the lapse of so long a time, I could not hope for her to know me. When I told her who I was, she expressed the pleasure, in a few words, which her expressive face clearly indicated that she felt.

Her daughter, Mrs. Coombs, one of my young schoolmates, was present. As she was some years my junior, she did not recognize me, but remembered me when she heard my name. Often, when but a child, her kind heart prompted her to share whatever dainty she had for dinner with the poor boy. She retains all the kindness and much of the beauty she possessed in her youth. I spent a very pleasant hour with them, and after being cordially invited to repeat my visit, returned to the city, thanking God that he had given me a heart to feel grateful, and a disposition to express my gratitude.

SIRET.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Supplemental Railroad Ordinance Again Postponed—Numerous Petitions Received—The City Attorney Decides That there is no Authority to Contract with the Monongahela Water Company.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when a considerable amount of business was transacted as will be found below.

SELECT BBANCH.

In the absence of President Gross, Mr. David Aiken was called to the chair. Dr. Gross soon after appeared and took his seat.

The orders of the day were dispensed with to take up unfinished business, b in viewers reports and other documents from Common Council. The action of Common Council was concurred in except the report of the viewers in the opening of Second avenue.

Mr. Scully presented a remonstrance from the heirs of Thomas Williams which with the report was referred to the viewers.

New business was then taken up as follows:

Mr. Braun, petition for sewer on Stevenson street, and one for the adoption of a gas burner. Referred.

IMPROVEMENT OF DUQUESNE WAY.

Mr. Herron—An ordinance for the grading and paving of Union street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty street.

Also, a resolution requesting the Allegheny Passenger Railway to proceed with the re-paving of Sixth avenue. Adopted.

Also, an ordinance for the removal of nuisances in Ward 6th. Adopted.

Also, resolution instructing the removal of obstructions on Duquesne way. Adopted.

Mr. Damals, petition for establishment of grade of Linden street. Referred.

Mr. Breed, resolution instructing the paving of intersection of Fifth avenue and Jammonville street. Referred.

Also, ordinance granting use of Allegheny wharf to Industrial Institute. Referred to Wharf Committee, in conjunction with City Solicitor.

Mr. Littell, remonstrance against a change of grade of Brady street. Referred to Viewers to ascertain.

Mr. Bruce, petition of Joseph Martin, relative to grade in Center avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Evans, petition to restore original grade of sylvan avenue extension. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against opening Squirrel Hill road.

Mr. Scully, petition for opening of Hartley avenue. Referred.

Mr. McClurg, an ordinance concerning pedalling on the streets. Referred.

Mr. Brown, an ordinance amending section 2 of an ordinance to carry out section 6 of an act of Assembly relative to cities of the second class. The ordinance provides that the printing shall be contracted for by the Printing Committee, coal by the Property Committee, except the water works, which shall be contracted for by the Water Committee, and stationery by the Finance Committee. Referred.

Mr. Atterbury, petition for opening of Mary street, South Side. Referred.

Mr. Doyle, petition for sewer on Twenty-fifth street, South Side. Referred.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Mr. Shipton from the Finance Committee, reported a judgment of E. J. Bradley against the city, and offered a resolution covering the amount $1,726, and ordering its satisfaction.

Mr. Shipton said this was the second time the city had been sued for iron bridges. He announced that another one would come for Sylvan avenue bridge where there is no property to be found benefitted. This was a bridge over the city line, and he objected to him.

Mr. Shipton said the ravine at